

इंटरनेट

मानक

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Whereas the Parliament of India has set out to provide a practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, and whereas the attached publication of the Bureau of Indian Standards is of particular interest to the public, particularly disadvantaged communities and those engaged in the pursuit of education and knowledge, the attached public safety standard is made available to promote the timely dissemination of this information in an accurate manner to the public.

“जानने का अधिकार, जीने का अधिकार”

Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan

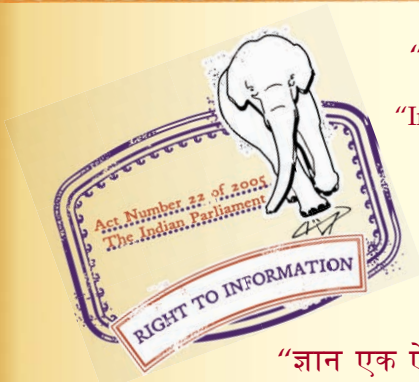
“The Right to Information, The Right to Live”

“पुराने को छोड़ नये के तरफ”

Jawaharlal Nehru

“Step Out From the Old to the New”

IS 13826 (Part 3) (1993, Reaffirmed 2008): Bitumen Based Felt--Methods of Test, Part 3: Storage Sticking Test. UDC 691.165 : 620.193.96



“ज्ञान से एक नये भारत का निर्माण”

Satyanarayan Gangaram Pitroda

“Invent a New India Using Knowledge”



“ज्ञान एक ऐसा खजाना है जो कभी चुराया नहीं जा सकता है”

Bhartrhari—Nitiśatakam

“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”

IS 13826 (Part 3) : 1993

भारतीय मानक

बिटुमेन आधारित नमदा — परीक्षण पद्धतियाँ

RL

FEB 2008

भाग 3 भंडारण संलग्न परीक्षण

Indian Standard

BITUMEN BASED FELTS — METHODS OF TEST

PART 3 STORAGE STICKING TEST

UDC 691.165 : 620.193.96

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BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI 110002

August 1993

Price Group 1

FOREWORD

This Indian Standard was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards, after the draft finalized by the Water-proofing and Damp-proofing Sectional Committee had been approved by the Civil Engineering Division Council.

Bitumen felts may be of different types depending upon the raw material used and their construction. IS 1322 : 1993 Specification for bitumen felts for water proofing and damp-proofing (*fourth revision*) and IS 7193 : 1993 Specification for glass fibre base coal tar pitch and bitumen felts (*first revision*), covers bitumen felts of hessian based and glass fibre base respectively. The above standards require amongst other requirements, detailed testing of each of these products. Various methods of test relating to each product for determination of physical properties have been included in the separate standards. All types of felts have to satisfy some common essential physical requirements for which methods of test are same. A series of standards covering methods of test have therefore been formulated to cover the determination of physical requirements of bitumen felt. This standard covers storage sticking test. Other parts of the standard are as follows :

- Part 1 Breaking Strength Test
- Part 2 Pliability Test
- Part 4 Pressure Head Test
- Part 5 Heat Resistance Test
- Part 6 Water Absorption Test
- Part 7 Determination of Binder Content

The composition of the technical committee responsible for the formulation of this standard is given in Annex A.

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2 : 1960 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*)'. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

Indian Standard

BITUMEN BASED FELTS — METHODS OF TEST

PART 3 STORAGE STICKING TEST

1 SCOPE

This standard (Part 3) covers method for the determination of storage sticking property of the felt.

2 REFERENCE

The Indian Standard IS 4911 : 1986 'Glossary of terms relating to bituminous waterproofing and dampproofing of buildings' is the necessary adjunct to this standard.

3 TERMINOLOGY

3.0 For the purpose of this standard the definitions given in IS 4911 : 1986; in addition to the following, shall apply.

3.1 Storage Sticking Property

The property of felt due to which layers of felts kept together have tendency to stick.

4 APPARATUS

4.1 A chamber, suitably fitted with a thermostat, capable of maintaining a constant

temperature of $55 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ or higher temperature as per the requirement of the particular type of the felt for 18 hours (for a typical arrangement of the apparatus, see Fig. 1).

5 PROCEDURE

5.1 Preparation of Test Specimen

Four test pieces of size 100×100 mm from each of the sample shall be taken.

5.2 Testing

5.2.1 Four test pieces shall be kept one above other in the chamber as shown in Fig. 1 and shall be subjected to a constant pressure of (0.7 kg/cm^2) for 18 hours. The temperature of the chamber shall be maintained at $55 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ throughout the period.

5.2.2 After 18 hours, load shall be released and test pieces shall be taken out and checked.

6 REPORTING

The report shall be to indicate whether layers of felt is capable of being separated without damaging the coats in any way.

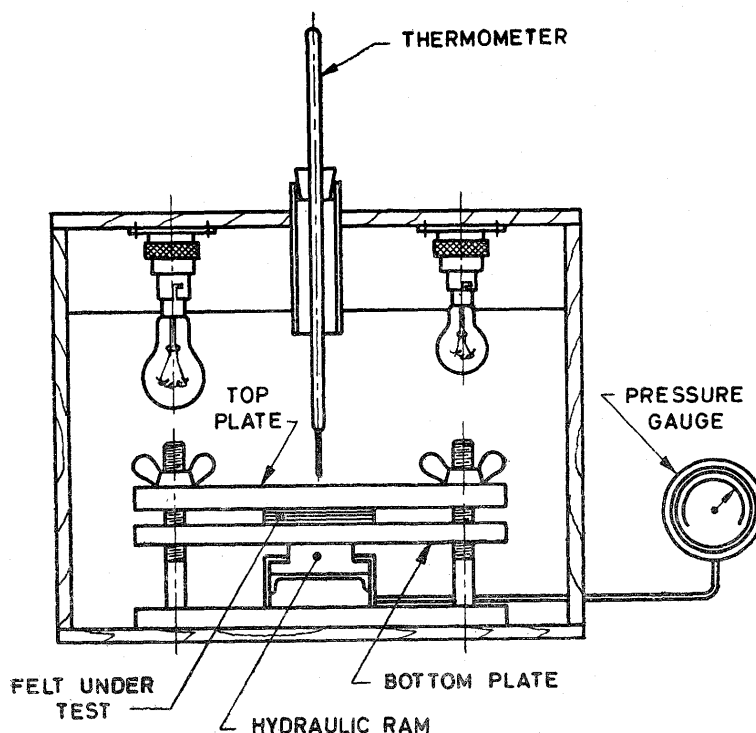


FIG. 1 ARRANGEMENT FOR STORAGE STICKING TEST

ANNEX A
(Foreword)

COMMITTEE COMPOSITION

Composition of Water-proofing and Damp-proofing Sectional Committee, CED 41

<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Representing</i>
PROF M. S. SHETTY	In personal capacity (No. 4, Sapan Baug, Near Empress Garden, Pune-411001)
<i>Members</i>	
CAPT ASHOK SHASTRY	Osmer Chemical Pvt Ltd, Bombay
SHRI S. K. BANERJEE (Alternate)	National Test House (ER), Calcutta
SHRI T. CHAUDHURY	National Building Organization, New Delhi
SHRI B. MANDAL (Alternate)	Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi
DIRECTOR (DESIGN)	Engineers India Ltd, New Delhi
SHRI D. C. GOEL	Metro Railway, Calcutta
SHRI A. K. GUPTA	Synthetic Asphalts, Bombay
SHRI D. MOUDGIL (Alternate)	Polyseal India Engineering Centre, Bombay
SHRI A. K. GUPTA	Central Public Works Department, CDO
SHRI K. RAJGOPALAN (Alternate)	Engineer-in-Chief's Branch, Army Headquarters, New Delhi
SHRI M. B. JAYAWANT	Overseas Water-Proofing Corporation Ltd, Bombay
SHRI MOIZ S. KAGDI	Fosroc India Ltd, Bangalore
SHRI SUREN M. THAKKER (Alternate)	Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council, New Delhi
SHRI M. K. KANCHAN	Cempire Corporation, Madras
SHRI K. D. NARULA (Alternate)	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd, Bombay
BRIG V. K. KANITKAR	B. G. Shirke & Co, Pune
SHRI C. S. S. RAO (Alternate)	Lloyd Bitumen Products Pvt Ltd, Calcutta
SHRI M. H. KHATRI	MES Builders Association of India, New Delhi
SHRI A. BOSE (Alternate)	STP Ltd, Calcutta
SHRI Y. P. KAPOOR	MC-Bauchemic (India) Ltd, Bombay
SHRI V. NATARAJAN (Alternate)	Integrated Water-proofing Ltd, Madras
SHRI H. C. MATAI	Public Works Department, Govt of Tamilnadu
SHRI M. M. MATHAI	FGP Ltd, Bombay
SHRI R. D. NAYAK	Central Building Research Institute (CSIR), Roorkee
SHRI P. C. SRIVASTAVA (Alternate)	Projects and Development India Ltd, Dhanbad
COL D. V. PADALGIKAR (RETD)	
SHRI R. P. PUNJ	
SHRI A. K. SEN (Alternate)	
SHRI RAVI WIG	
SHRI K. K. MADHOK (Alternate)	
SHRI T. K. ROY	
SHRI B. B. BANERJEE (Alternate)	
SHRI SAMIR SURLAKER	
SHRI JAYANT DEOGAONKAR (Alternate)	
SHRI R. SARABESWAR	
SR DEPUTY CHIEF ENGINEER	
SUPTDG ENGINEER	
(MADRAS CIRCLE) (Alternate)	
SHRI A. SHARIFF	
SHRI D. KUSHWAHA (Alternate)	
SHRI J. S. SHARMA	
SHRI R. S. RAWAT (Alternate)	
SHRI SRAMAL SENGUPTA	
SHRI U. R. P. SINHA (Alternate)	